The Bombay Gazette

10,385—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 18th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	30th June
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	27th ,,
L. PERSIA	3536	600	H. Wyatt	4th July.
L. CAIRO	2263	500	W. M. Robbie	11th ,,
— CATHAY	3009	600	E. I. Baker	18th ,,
L. PESHAWUR	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	25th ,,
— VENETIA				

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	W. E. Thompson.	30th June.
SHANNON	4300	750	J. S. Murray	14th July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 25, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..	Rs. 500 } Including	I Class ..	Rs. 520 } including
II do.	340 } wines.	II do.	350 } wines.
III do.	150 } with food.	III do.	155 } with food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, 1st July, 1882.
BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route.	R 95
,,	II do.	do.	70
From Naples	I do.	do.	115
,,	II do.	do.	105
Brighton Route			R 80
do.			58
do.			130
do.			93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS, BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
a. s. HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th July.
a. s. AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
a. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept.
a. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (ex Port Said)	375	225	143 0
To Port Said	220	155	131 0
To Suez	200	140	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
a. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	2nd July.
a. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	2nd Augt.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 9th, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	About 21st June.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	,, 5th July.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	,, 29th July.
WESTOW HALL	T. Coilin	2,700	400	,, 19th Aug.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	,, 6th Sept.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	,, 27th Sept.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	,, 14th Oct.
WENNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	,, 28th Oct.
WESTOW HALL	T. Coilin	2,700	400	,, 11th Nov.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	,, 6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

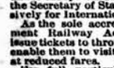
For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.



COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

These arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

THE Acting Collector and President of the Thana Municipality hereby invites SEALED TENDERS for the whole or any portion not less than 100 Rupees, of a LOAN of Rs. 10,000, repayable in 10 years by 20 half-yearly instalments, which will include principal and interest at 5 per cent. per annum, to be raised by the Thana Municipality on the Securities of the Municipal revenue. The LOAN has been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay and the Governor-General in Council.

2. Each Debenture will be for Rs. 100. A certain number of Debentures may from time to time be paid off by drawings, which will be duly notified in the public papers.

3. Tenders should be in the form given below, and should not be for less than Rs. 100. The undersigned does not bind the Municipal Commissioners to accept the highest or any Tender. Tenders will be received at this office up to 4 p. m. of the 15th July, 1882. No Tenders below par will be considered. For further particulars as to the object of the Loan and the Security offered vide Government Gazette of 15th December, 1881. Page 779-780. Dated 12th June, 1882.

E. J. EBDEN,
Acting Collector and President, Thana Municipality.

FORM OF TENDER.

I, A. B., resident of ..... hereby apply for an allotment of ..... Debentures of Rs. 100 each in all Rs. ..... in the Thana Municipal Loan, and I agree to pay the sum of Rs. ..... into the Treasury of the Collector of Thana or into Thana Municipal Office by the 15th August, 1882, in exchange for the said Debentures.

Date ..... (Signature) A. B.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 tons, Captain J. W. Livingstone, sails on MONDAY, 3rd July, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Algiers, and is due to arrive in London on 12th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on MONDAY, 26th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd June, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th July, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th June, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY, MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S OZO

IS a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Cash Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS, AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND GNNERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ..... Cash Rs. 2-8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878;
and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.—"'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes ..... Re.	1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes	1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT will be given in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, 1882, in aid of the Building Fund of the Cathedral High School.

PROGRAMME.

1. Organ Solo.. "Offertoire in G." ..... Wely. Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON.
2. Song ..... Dream of the Sacristan. MR. DIXON.
3. Song ..... "Who knows?" ..... F. H. Cowen. MRS. ADAMS.
4. Song ..... "The Postilion" ..... Molloy. MR. J. C. R. JOHNSTON.
5. Song ..... "The Old Harpsichord" ..... Roeckel. MRS. TURTON.
6. Violin Solo.. "Romanze" ..... E. Bech. HERR SCHMUCK.
7. Song ..... "The Midshipmite" ..... S. Adams. MR. HEBDITCH.
8. Song ..... "Rory of the Glen" ..... Lerey. MRS. ADAMS.
9. Piano Solo .. "Polonaise in A" ..... Chopin. MISS SCHMUCK.
10. Song ..... "The Kerry Dance" ..... Molloy. MR. DIXON.
11. Song ..... "When Sparrows Build" ..... V. Gabriel. MRS. TURTON.
12. Song ..... "The Village Blacksmith" ..... Weirs. MR. HEBDITCH.

ADMISSION Rs. 2. All Seats Unreserved.

Doors open at 5 p.m., Concert to commence at 5-30 p.m. (local time.)

FOR SALE, D. B. B. L. Express RIFLE, 500 bore, by Westley Richards, with case. Price Rs. 250. Also M. L. 8 bore Rifle, Rs. 100. Apply to WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street.

TO EUROPEAN FITTERS.

WANTED, a MECHANIC, capable of fitting up CARDING and SPINNING MACHINERY. Apply, stating terms, &c., to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, MUIR MILLS Co., Limited, Cawnpore.

KEMP & CO., Limited.

THE undersigned propose to transfer their business to a Joint Stock Company under the above name. Prospectus and forms of application for shares may be obtained from them at Sassoon House, or from the Agra Bank, Limited. The share list will be closed at noon on SATURDAY, the 24th June.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
Sassoon House, Bombay.

RUPEES 500.

A GOLD SEMI-HUNTING 4 plate compensation balance WATCH, by Messrs. Rotherham and Son, London, with an 18-carat gold Brazillian pattern Albert-chain of full size, seven and a half tolas in weight, with a gold double telescope, everlasting Calendar Pencil case.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NEW CROP
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
"CHAMPORE" ESTATE.

WE have received our first batch of New Season Crop of the above VERY CHOICE TEAS. We have only two kinds in original packets, viz., Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.; Universal Mixture, Re. 1-4 per lb. We guarantee all our Teas to be of the best quality, and can confidently recommend them to our patrons. Trial orders solicited

BY
B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
BOMBAY AGENTS,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

MADON'S
PARISIAN
HAIR-DOUCHE,
PARISIAN
HAIR-DOUCHE,
PARISIAN
HAIR-DOUCHE,

A NOURISHING and STRENGTHENING TONIC for the HAIR, a valuable article for the Toilet, strengthens the hair, promotes its growth, and keeps it free from scurf and dandriff, imparting a cooling sensation to the head.

Please ask for Parisian Hair-Douche only which possesses the above qualities.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER and Co., Book-sellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

Compared only by
B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowls, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for Invalids and Persons suffering from weakness and exhaustion.

☞ Please ask for MADON'S EXTRACT OF CHICKEN only which is of pleasant flavour, free from fat and easily sustained by weakest of stomachs.

SPECIAL TERMS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
Per pot, Rs. 2.

B. S. MADON & Co.

PONDICHERRY "LONGS,"
THE MESS OR CLUB CHEROOT.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce arrival of a small parcel of these celebrated cheroots in prime condition, and solicits early orders for

THE CHEROOT OF THE SEASON.
Rs. 3 per 100.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

A CONSIDERABLE business has been done this last month, a steady increase taking place in the consumption. An interesting and important trial of Australian Claret took place at the Scott's Hotel, where a company of experts and others met for the purpose of comparing them with the best French Claret. The Wines were those usually sold at the hotel, and after carefully comparing them it was found that over TWO TO ONE WERE IN FAVOUR OF THE AUSTRALIAN WINE, which is sold at one-third of the price of the French Wine. We should mention that the judges did not know until after the trial which was Australian and which French, though the latter was the best that could be had and the Australian Caldwell & Co.'s No. 1 Claret.—*Australasian Trade Review*, April 12, 1882.

The above excellent Wine is on sale at the godowns of the undersigned.

Bombay Bottled	Rs. 18 per doz. qrts.
Australian Bottled	Rs. 20 do. do.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of HAY under schedule No. 1 to the Commissariat Department at Bombay, Deolalee, Poona, Nattraspore, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Kolhapur, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Deesa, Rajkot, Delgaum, for Abu Road station, Mhow, Asirgarh, Neemuch, Nusseerabad and Karachi for the calendar year 1883.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at the above mentioned stations up to 1 o'clock p.m. on the 2nd August next, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders, schedules, and conditions with further particulars, can be had on application at either of the above offices.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money, viz., 2½ per cent. on estimated value of the contract in Treasury receipt.

No earnest money in cash will be received. Further security on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan Papers to the extent of 10 per cent of the estimated value of the contract.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut. Colonel.
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 13th June, 1882.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

CHEMICAL FOOD.

Parrish's Compound Syrup of the Phosphates for Children or people of delicate constitution. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

EASTON'S SYRUP,

Containing the Phosphates of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine, An invaluable remedy for general debility. Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,

A valuable sedative, and most useful for Sea-sickness. Re. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	a.				Cash. per doz. Rs.	a.
50	0	... Special invalid	... BRANDY	... O. O. O. O.	... 50	0
		Matured expressly for Medicinal use, 15 years old.				
33	0	... Fine Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O. O.	... 33	0
		The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft and delicate.				
30	0	... Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O.	... 30	0
		A choice matured Spirit.				
26	0	... Pale	... BRANDY	... O.	... 26	0
		Good and pure.				
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Glenlivet	... 22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies.				
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Irish	... 22	8
		Soft, mellow, and mild.				
15	0	... Superior	... HOLLANDS	... Old	... 15	0
		A good wholesome spirit.				
18	0	... Unsweetened	... GIN	...Very superior...	18	0
		Pure and fine by age.				
17	0	... Sweetened	... GIN	... Old Tom	... 17	0
		High quality and delicate flavour.				
22	8	... Finest	... RUM	... Old Jamaica	... 22	8
		An exquisite spirit softened by age.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SILK ELASTIC GOODS.

Just received a supply of the above comprising—

Ladies' Abdominal Belts.
Elastic Stockings.
Elastic Leggings.
Gent's Riding Belts.
Elastic Socks.
Elastic Knee-caps.
Children's Umbillical Bandages.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECIPES carefully prepared and dispensed under the immediate superintendence of qualified European Chemists.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case ..Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting ,, .. ,, 45 and 60
,, ½ ,, ,, .. ,, 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.

POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
DRY
MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON,—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.

Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.

Nett Rs. 42.
With Keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.

Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.

Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.

Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WONDERFUL BILLIARD EXHIBITION.

RUDOLPHE,
THE AMERICAN CHAMPION
BILLIARD PLAYER,
will play his
SECOND EXHIBITION GAME
ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH INSTANT,
AT THE WAVERLY BILLIARD ROOMS,
on which occasion he will play
a well-known Amateur,
giving him 250 points in 500.

The game will be played upon a FULL-SIZED ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, especially manufactured by JOHN ROBERTS & Co. for PROFESSOR RUDOLPHE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION, Rs. 2.

Seats may be secured at the Waverly Billiard Rooms.

Play to commence at 9 p.m.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
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NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 1
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ANGLO INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
ESTABLISHED 1867,
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 7, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

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Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

JAPANWARE ON COMMISSION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell on Commission at their rooms, an invoice of 11 cases Japanware, consisting of awata vases, awata jars and covers, sets of beer jugs, awata dish and covers, tea sets, &c., &c. The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 20th June, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF COKE (COALS) SCALES, WOODEN OFFICE, &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mody Bunder, north, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H.C., and in Re Nusserwanjee Dinshaw Dubash, an insolvent:—

A small quantity of Coke (coals), wooden office tables, chairs, benches, scales, weights, triangles, powrahs, cane baskets, planking, ventilators, water casks, thatched shed, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 20th June, 1882.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room, at 1 p.m.

5 bales grey shirtings.
1 ,, dhoties.
2 cases supr. oleographs.
2 ,, cutlery.
1 case fancy goods and perfumery comprising violet powder, hair oil, macassar oil, eau de cologne, lavender, tooth-powder, pomatum, fancy boxes, purses, memo-books, and shoes.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 20th June, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 5 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—Loose balance wheel, nickle plated or richly pearled, triple action, not allowing the machine to work on wrong side; innumerable improvements. 2 Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WE have just unpacked transparent coloured candles. Public are invited to inspect our consignment before purchasing elsewhere.—BARTON & Co., Church Gate-street.

JUST unpacked, a beautiful consignment of JAPAN and CHINA CURIOSITIES suitable for presentation.—GLENROY & Co., No. 11, Hummum-street.

SELLING OFF.—Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats from Re. 1 each. Zephyr Cloth 8 as. French Sateen 10 as. Oatmeal Cloth 8 as. per yd. At Mrs. TAYLOR'S, 36, Meadow-st.

FOR SALE, four second-hand BOILERS in good condition, two by Hick Hargreaves and two by Galloway and Son. For particulars apply at the NEW-LAL MOTILAL SPINNING MILL, Tardeo.

LOST, Currency Notes—9 Notes for Rs. 10 each and 1 Note for Rs. 50, between Middle Colaba, Church Gate Station and Meadow Street. The finder will be rewarded by communicating with MANAGER, *English Mail* Office.

ORANGE & ANGOSTURA BITTERS.—Prepared from one rind of the Bitter Leville orange and picked specimens of Angostura bark, only by H. Phillips and Co. Price Re. 1-12 per pint bottle. 17, Church Gate-street.

JUST unpacked, a sample parcel of real Habana office CIGARS (five minutes') "La Delice," unsurpassed by their quality and exquisiteness. Re. 1 per packet of 20 Cigars.—D. MACROPOLO, 3, Kalbadevi-road; 32, Meadow-street, and Esplanade (Watson's) Hotel Bombay.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and LODGING for a married couple and two gentlemen can be had by applying at No. 2, Military Square, Fort.

BOARD and LODGING for single gentlemen may be had at No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort, where application should be made and terms arranged.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street.—Overland Passengers and Travellers can be supplied with every requisite at a moment's notice.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

BUTTER.—Just received a consignment of Finest Danish Butter:—4 lb. tins at Rs. 4-2-0 per half dozen, 1 lb. tins at Rs. 7-13-0 per half dozen.—Apply to OWEN and OKELL, 23, Apollo-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 19.

For some few days past we have had finer weather admitting of a trifle more business being done, but that the amount is not heavy may be well judged from the fact of steam freight for Liverpool still standing at 22s. 6d. to 25s. per ton. The fact is inducement to business in wanting. In Cotton nothing can be done owing to the absence of supplies of reliable quality, and in both Seeds and Wheat rates here are kept at above the parity of home currencies by purchases to fill freight engagements. Imports are not active, but still steadier than before. Money is becoming easier daily, and Sterling Exchange is declining rapidly, but Government Paper remains dull owing to the aspect of affairs in Egypt, and Shares are not particularly strong.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Decrease....	Rs. 5,72,234
Do. do. Branches	Decrease....	,, 37,478
Other Deposits	Decrease....	,, 16,19,091
Government & other Securities	Decrease....	,, 3,34,623
Loans	Increase	,, 2,91,108
Bills Discounted	Increase	,, 3,32,804
Cash with Correspondents	Decrease....	,, 72,460
Cash and Currency Notes	Decrease....	,, 20,89,876

This return is not so favourable as was expected, especially after the reduction of one per cent. made in the Bank's rates last Wednesday. The movements, however, have all the indication of being merely temporary in character, and in any case the outside market is still extremely easy with every appearance of becoming still easier as the rains go on. It is very evident at all events that for at least a couple of months nothing of importance will be done in exports, whilst imports are almost certain to show more activity.

EXCHANGE.—The weakness which characterised sterling when last mail left has continued throughout the week, but the actual decline established by the figures is only 1-16d., closing quotations to-day being :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 29-32d. to 15-16d., Telegraphic 1s. 7¾d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d ; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d. ; Francs, 2·12½ per rupee.

Notwithstanding the dulness apparent here, Calcutta advices have always acted as somewhat of a check on the downward tendency, but the reduced quotation for Bar Silver from London in Saturday's telegrams, of 51¼d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 7 15-16d. per rupee, has had a very decided effect on the general tone, and people who a short time ago would not hear of the probability of anything under 1s. 8d. now admit the possibility of 1s. 7¾d. for demand Bank Bills. It is very evident that the attempt on the part of the Indian Council to maintain the level of their drafts over 1s. 8d. has resulted adversely, as they have now on hand an accumulation of unsold bills, which must continue to weigh on the market in addition to other unfavourable influences in the shape of limited exports and possibly liberal imports.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has remained remarkably quiet throughout the week. The rapid decline in the rate of discount would under ordinary circumstances have rendered a material rise almost a certainty, especially as it is very generally accepted that no fresh loan will be brought out this year. The look of things in Egypt, however, is by no means reassuring, and people are deterred from operating by the possibilities which may arise. No one seems to believe in an absolute interruption of traffic through the Canal, but the question is recognised as having so many attendant complications that it will take some time to re-establish confidence even with more favourable news than we have latterly been getting. Fours close flat at Rs. 102 ; Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 108½.

SHARES.—The general tone of the market latterly has been distinctly firmer, and with few exceptions our list of quotations is in favour of sellers. In *Banks* there is a rise of 1 per cent. in Bank of Bombays which now stand at Rs. 797½. National of India are Re. 1 higher at Rs. 97. In *Land* Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 35 in Colabas, but this is more due to the Spinning Mill belonging to the Company than anything else. *Press* shares are all strong, as every day shows more plainly that a most successful Cotton season has been concluded. In Akbar and Fort there has been a rise of Rs. 25, in Albert Co. of Kurrachee Rs. 20, in Volkart's United Rs. 15, East Indian Rs. 10, and Broach Cotton Co. of Rs. 8 per share. *Spinning* and *Weaving Mill* shares were quiet in the early part of the week, but within the past two or three days have shown a much better feeling. Buyers have operted pretty freely, and with the exception of Bhownuggur Mills in which the rise has been Rs 150 a general rise of Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 has been established. Even with this some good Companies are still at a discount, but if the accounts of the monsoon keep as favourable for a few weeks as they have been hitherto, we may look for an alteration in this respect. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies we note a rise of Rs. 45 in Treacher & Co., Rs. 15 in Prince of Wales Fire and Kurrachee Landing and Shipping, Rs. 10 in Bombay-Burmah Trading and Thacker & Co., Limited.

PIECE-GOODS, although not particularly active of late, have been, on the whole, fairly steady, and from the bazaar clearances to the extent of about 1,800 packages have been effected at about previous prices. Dealers all seem rather anxious to keep on clearing off their old stocks, but there is also at the same time a disposition to look more kindly on new business forward. So far the total of transactions in this way has not been heavy, a long way, for instance, behind last year, but still there is some business doing which will go on increasing, and that very materially if only up-country advices keep cheerful. So far in most parts of this Presidency and Central India the rainfall has been most seasonable, but some fear is expressed of a prolonged spell of fine weather setting in, which would be regarded as decidedly unfavourable. In the meantime, supplies of goods all round are too ample to admit of much improvement in values taking place until the season is well assured, and only then if shipments from home are not rushed forward too rapidly.

TWIST.—A moderate steady business has been passing in English Yarns, but no change in prices can be noted. Values, however, are steady and stocks not excessive. Of Local Yarns about 1,500 packages have been cleared at from As. 6¾ to As. 7 1-16 per lb. for 20's Mule.

METALS.—*Copper* is dull at a decline of Re. 1 per cwt., owing to weaker accounts from home. The same may be said of *Yellow Metal*, but in neither case are bazaar stocks large. *Iron* is very dull and to effect sales the turn in favour of buyers. Stocks are still heavy.

COALS.—There is practically nothing doing in the market, the robberies on the bunder having occupied the attention of people to the exclusion of new business. To arrive we hear of some Cardiff having been sold at Rs. 15 and Londonderry in harbour at Rs. 13 alongside. Of Coal not actually shipped, however, there are practically no sellers, and nominal prices are :—Cardiff, Rs. 15½, Davison's, Rs. 14½ per ton, alongside.

COTTON.—Home advices continue very firm and comparatively full rates are being quoted for Surats to arrive, but in the absence of reliable Cotton being available here transactions for export are confined to very small limits. Westerns are almost the only description in which fresh business can be said to be passing. Broach and Omras being exhausted, and the quality of Dholleras doubtful in the extreme. Altogether we should call 5,000 bales a full estimate of the week's business, and prices may be called nominally unchanged.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date show the following comparisons :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
For the week	13,374	13,848	22,320
Since 1st September	1,668,799	1,082,960	1,074,499
Since 1st January	1,418,026	937,979	936,505

The *Clearances for Sea* from 1st January to date total 1,230,543 bales as against 704,147 bales for the same period last year.

New Crop.—It is too early yet to say more under this head than that the rains to date have been seasonable enabling cultivators to make good progress with field operations. In most districts it is believed full crops will be planted.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling cost, and freight to Liverpool, *vid* Canal, without commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Fine Omra (Nominal)	Rs. 208—5 9 32d.	
Good do.	,, 198—5 1/16d.	
F.G.F. do.	,, 193—4 15/16d.	
G.F. do.	,, 185—4¾d.	
Fine Dhollera (Nominal)	,, 208—5 9 32d.	
Good do.	,, 198—5d.	
F.G.F. do.	,, 190—4 27/32d.	
G.F. do.	,, 182—4 21/32d.	
Good Ginned Dharwar	,, 208—5 9 32d.	
Good Westerns	,, 187—4 25 32d.	
F.G.F. do.	,, 182—4 21/32d.	

SEEDS.—*Linseed*, after being quiet for a time and declining to Rs. 5-7, has latterly come into better request again, and is now quoted at Rs. 5-9 per cwt. and firm at that. *Rapeseed* is in very small supply, and Rs. 6-4 is the quotation for Guzerat.

WHEAT is firm and, if anything, tending dearer, notwithstanding the adverse advices from home. This is mainly accounted for by the position of freights, as prices on the other side do not cover cost. We quote No. 1 Soft White Rs. 33 to Rs. 33½ ; Soft Red Rs. 30½ to Rs. 31 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	797½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	870
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£			
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	97

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1
Carolus	,, 239
Mexican Dollars	,, 223
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 221
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,, 106 11/16
Gold Leaf	,, 19-5½ to 19-5
Bar Gold, 19 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-5-3
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-4-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-5
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 18-14

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 17th June, as compared with the statement of 10th June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 10. Rs.	June 17. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, Invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	38,92,087	33,19,853
Do. do. at Branches	11,92,343	11,54,865
Other Deposits	2,31,32,764	2,18,13,673
Post Bills	10,272	10,272
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,45,255	6,13,738
	4,12,97,721	3,91,37,401
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	68,97,115	61,52,492
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	11,91,476	11,68,285
Loans, on Security of do	22,06,591	21,97,699
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,081	1,115
Bills Discounted	1,52,13,202	1,55,76,006
Stamps	2,860	2,840
Dead Stock Rs. 3,50,308		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,25,000		
	3,25,308	3,25,308
Bullion	2,62,701	21,611
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,05,247	2,32,787
Cash and Currency Notes	1,19,43,134	1,28,59,258
	4,12,97721	3,91,37,401

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Transit, 885 tons, Captain A. P. Owen, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Miranda, 1,090 tons, Captain W. Phippins, sailed yesterday for Madras in ballast.

THE ship Cabul, 1,397 tons, Captain T. Kearon, will sail to-day for San Francisco, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chilka, 1,497 tons, Captain A. May, sailed yesterday for Moulmein, via Galle, in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ronald, 1,338 tons, Captain C. Alexanderson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat, 1,676 tons, Captain A. W. Adamson, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant, from Calcutta (2nd June), brought a general cargo.

THE ship True Briton, 1,364 tons, Captain H. W. Gray, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Cape Town (15th May) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE barque Wave Queen, 813 tons, Captain J. Wilson, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Rio de Janeiro (12th April) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N Co.'s steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain T. Johnston, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Abdool Nassoor, Mr. Abdool Gulfoor, Mr. and Mrs. Nuthoobhoy Shamjee, two infants and friend, and 41 deck.

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
19	Thibet (s)	Thompson	London.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Dominion (s)	Thomas	Bremerhaven.
	Clifton (s)	Sawyers	Bremerhaven.
	Clan Ronald (s)	Alexderson	Masceilles.
	Miranda (s)	Phippins	Madras.
	Pachamba (s)	Johnston	Persian Gulf.
	Chilka (s)	May	Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Ship Cabul, Kearon, to San Francisco.
Ship Transit, Owen, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Pachamba, Johnston, to the Persian Gulf

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Surat, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Calder, to Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

June ARRIVALS.

15	Navarino (s)	Ker	London, May 3.
	Ethiopia (s)	Melville	Bombay, May 24.
	Kangra (s)	Smith	London, March 24.
	Vega (s)	Wadley	Liverpool, May 11.
	City of Hankow	Muir	Glasgow, Feb. 22.

DEPARTURES.
June 15.—Steamer Duke of Buccleuch. Ship Star of Greece. Barque Sophia Joakim.

MADRAS.

June ARRIVALS.
17 Quetta (s) ..... London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 18.

Bagot, Major, Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Poona.
Forster, Lieut., 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on leave, from Deesa.
Pearson, Lieut. Col., Suffolk, on duty, from Fyzabad.

JUNE 19.

Blair, Col., Bombay Infantry, on leave.
Taylor, Major, Bedfordshire, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 18.

Bartholomews, Surg., on duty, to Zanzibar.
Walker, Bt. Lieut. Col., R. A., on duty, to Poona.

JUNE 19.

Forster, Lieut., 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, June 20.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening next, the 21st inst., at 8. p. m. Bombay time. All members are requested to attend.

By order,
W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, June 17.)

Mr. E. Rose, Joint Magc., 2nd grade, Muzaffarnagar, privilege leave for one month, with effect from 19th June.

The Rev. H. C. Spring, Chaplain of Cawnpore, three months' privilege leave from 19th May.

Mr. H. B. J. Bateman, Asst. Comsr., Partabgarh, leave on medical certificate from the 25th March to the 5th July.

Lieut. C. A. B. Oliver to be Adjt. of the Lucknow V. R. Corps.

The Rev. A. L. Mitchell, Chaplain of Chunar, to officiate as Chaplain of Cawnpore during the absence on leave of the Rev. H. C. Spring, or until further orders.

Mr. J. S. McNeill to be a Lieut. in B. Co. of the Rohilkhand V. R. Corps, vice Mr. Jenkins, resigned.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 14.)

Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong, Offig. Magistrate and Depy. Collr., Howrah, is vested with the powers of a Collector.

The Lieut.-Govr. accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. G. W. Llewhellin of his Commission as Lieut. in the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps.

Mr. T. Smith, C. S., reported his departure from India on furlough on 12th May.

Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, C. S., reported his departure from India on leave on 28th April.

Mr. J. C. Veasey, C. S., reported his departure from India on furlough on 5th May.

Mr. L. Hare, Offig. Joint Magc. and Depy. Collr., Rajshahye, is allowed leave for two months and twenty days, from 15th instant.

Mr. J. T. Babonau, Temporary Depy. Magistrate and Depy. Collr., Julpigoree, is appointed to be also Sub-Registrar of Julpigoree, from 28th April.

Mr. W. O'Reilly, Depy Magte. and Depy. Collr., Monghyr, is appointed to be also Sub-Registrar of Monghyr.

Mr. C. L. Harrison, Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, Tehta, is transferred to Chuprah.

Mr. J. D. Savi, Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, Chuprah is tranferred to Tehta.

Mr. C. E. C. Montresor, Asst. Engr., second Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on 25th May.

Mr. W. E. Curry, Asst. Engr., second Grade, Nagpore Railway Surveys, is granted three months' leave to study the Native language, and 20 days privilege leave in continuation thereof, from 1st June.

The Lieut.-Govr. is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engr. establishment :—

Mr. A. P. Williamson from Exe. Engr, Third Grade, to Exe. Engr., second Grade, permanent,—12th April.

Mr. J. A. P. Scotland, from Exe. Engr., 4th grade, to Exe. Engr., 3rd grade, permanent,—12th April.

Mr. J. A. Price, from Exe. Engr., fourth Grade (temporary rank), to Exe. Engr., Fourth Grade, permanent—12th April.

Mr. T. M. L. Thompson, Asst. Engr., First Grade, Eastern Sond Divn., passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani on the 8th June.

HIGH COURT—JUNE 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
For Consent Decree.

426-81—Muljee and B.—Perozebai and another vs Jehangir Nowrojee Belihomjeena and others—Pestonjee K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

134-82—Jefferson, P. and D—Jetha Runchord and others vs Baleristna Baggojee.

174-82—R. M. Sayani—Laljeebboy Vullee vs. Mahomed Khachlanee.

185-82—Muljee and B.—Shapurjee Byramjee vs Sorabjee Dorabjee Majoo.

190-82—Tyabjee and D.—Kissendass Nanakram vs Govindram Khemkarin and others.

191-82—Tyabjee and D.—Nansey Khayrai and another vs Laxmidass Madhowdass and others.

192-82—Hore C. and B. Suryajee Sadasiv vs Ramchunder Bhowanishunker.

Long Cause.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
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PILLS,
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OPTICIANS TO THE
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

ADEN.
BIRTH.
LUCAS—June 2, at Aden, the wife of Hugh C. E. Lucas, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.
HOSKING—June 15, at Kaladghi, the wife of Edward Hosking, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
MARRIAGE.
SHORTT—CHRISTIAN—May 31, at Monghyr, John Farquharson Shortt, to Edith, daughter of Alexander Christian, Puttergheed Factory, Bhaugulpore.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"FINDS" writes to complain of the *Indian Antiquary* for inserting the Rev. Murray Michell's uncomplimentary remarks on the Hindu religion. The letter should be addressed to the *Antiquary*.
"SUCH."—We cannot devote any further space to this discussion.
"A PASSHOLDER."—Forwarded to the Traffic Manager.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1882.

WE are quite at a loss to understand how the resolution of the Powers to hold a Conference respecting Egypt without the participation of Turkey can be considered an "arrangement of the difficulty." We have been inclined to think that the abstention of the Sultan was the kernel of the question, and it is not easy to see that the difficulty is lessened because the representatives of the Great Powers agree to meet and discuss the matter without him. Neither can we perceive how the exclusion of Turkey can be reconciled with Mr. Gladstone's desire to employ the Sultan as an intermediary. It is not to be supposed that the Sultan will consent to become the simple mandatory of the Powers in carrying out conclusions in the consideration of which he was not allowed to take a part, and respecting a territory in which he has claimed, and so far successfully asserted, the sole right to intervene. It may be said that in the dispute with regard to the cession of Thessaly the Powers took up the question irrespective of Turkish participation. This is only partially correct, but if it were actually the case the circumstances of that difficulty would bear no analogy to the present, inasmuch as on the former occasion the Powers were called upon to arbitrate between two disputants, whereas in the present they might be puzzled to make out a passable *locus standi*. The position which Turkey would occupy towards the Powers, and the decisions of their Conference, would bear more resemblance to that of Switzerland or Belgium when it was proposed that one or other of them should furnish a contingent to carry out the proposals of the Conference on the affairs of the Balkan principalities. Both these States very sensibly declined to have anything to do with a matter which did not concern them. If it was reasonable for Switzerland or Belgium to refuse to become the instruments of one Conference, is it not equally just for Turkey to take a similar course regarding another ? This would be only fair if we assume that Turkey had nothing to do with Egypt, as France was once inclined to contend ; but if we admit Turkish authority, as England does, is it not much less likely that she would enforce the conclusions of a Conference respecting a territory which she maintains is an integral portion of her empire, and whose disorders she considers herself, with some reason, quite qualified to correct ? The Powers cannot claim the justification for interference which was advanced with regard to the Balkan States. Bosnia and Bulgaria were in rebellion against the rule of the Sultan, but Arabi Pasha and his friends are effusively loyal to the Kaliph, and resent only the interference of foreigners in the affairs of their country.

It is probable that the reality of a Turkish occupation has caused some anxiety in the minds of Western statesmen as to the possibility of getting the Turkish troops out of the country when the trouble is over. The Powers and the Porte are, in fact, playing at cross purposes. England and France desire merely to crush Arabi Pasha, and reinstate the Khedive and the European Control ; and if the Sultan will kindly do this for them, they will feel greatly obliged. A distinguished authority writes to us from Cairo by this mail, and this view of the matter is borne out in the following passage from his communication :—"We passed through some very critical moments last week, when a military outbreak was anticipated, but since the departure of the Turkish Commissioner from Constantinople we have been quiet, and we trust that Dervish Pasha will rid us of Arabi and his colonels, who have been the cause of all this disturbance." It would, no doubt, be very acceptable if the Sultan were to exercise his authority on our behalf, but is it unnatural that His Majesty should be more inclined to turn the difficulty to his own profit ? The Powers have evidently perceived the objects of the Porte, and therefore they have resolved to hold a Conference of their own with no other object, apparently, than to prevent an unqualified occupation of Egypt by the Turkish troops. It is not doubted that the appearance of 18,000 men on the scene would enable Dervish Pasha to settle the difficulty off hand, but as the jealousies of the Powers prevent their intervening themselves, or confiding unreservedly in the authority of the Sultan, Egyptian affairs are to be allowed to take their own course, the Khedive is to remain a fugitive in his own land, and Arabi Pasha becomes master of the situation, while the European ambassadors are to wrangle over their mutual suspicions at Constantinople.

We always suspected that England and France would, at the last moment, shrink from a Turkish occupation. If the Sultan had generously lent them twenty or thirty battalions, possibly to be officered by Englishmen and Frenchmen, and at any rate to be directly under the control of the Consuls-General, there would have been no further trouble. We cannot but be amused at the simplicity of statesmen in supposing that any Government, no matter how powerfully animated by self-denying sentiments, should have been so accommodating as Mr. Gladstone and M. de Freycinet have evidently expected the Sultan's to be. It must surely now be clear to the allied Governments that if they wish to have Egypt settled according to their view of her requirements, they must take the onerous duty on their own shoulders, and not expect the Sultan to be the cat's-paw in drawing their chesnuts from the fire. It is impossible to conceive how any statesman could have doubted that from the moment the Powers interfered in Egypt they must accept the responsibilities of their action. It was hopeless to think of foisting the thankless duty of making an armed intervention to secure their ends on another Power which was not only not disinterested, but had obviously very different objects in view to those of the Powers. M. de Freycinet now declares that France will not fight, so long as he is Minister. In point of fact, therefore, the fleet has gone to Alexandria as it went to Dulcigno—with orders not to fire a shot. Hence the fiasco. Since the Sultan declines to be an intermediary, Mr. Gladstone has one of two courses open to him. He may either surrender Egypt to the Sultan, or occupy it on his own behalf. The first course, we fear, is not to be thought of, and there remains but one alternative, an eventuality which ought to have been foreseen from the first. Some persons might suggest a complete withdrawal, and a capitulation to Arabi Pasha. We have disapproved of the intervention all along, but now that that step has been taken, our self-respect compels us to assert the "paramount influence" in Egypt which we have considered to be essential to our position. If this is to be done, it must be done by ourselves. Such clumsy expedients as Conferences unsupported by force will not avail us anything, for the Sultan will pay no regard to their decisions. The responsibility of intervention rests upon our own shoulders, and by our own efforts alone can we expect to bring it to a creditable termination.

AT last, after fifteen years' waiting and a long conflict between "Anglicans" and "Orientalists," the Punjab is to have a University of her own ; and the Supreme Government are in such a hurry over the matter that they have resolved to bestow the academic titles of B. A. and M. A. upon those students who in the present year may have passed such examinations as would have entitled them to such distinctions under the regulations of the new institution. The University will be the first of its kind in India : it is to be a teaching as well as an examining University ; in other words, its institution will resemble that of the German, Scotch, and English Universities. But what will gratify the natives of the Punjab most of all is the fact that the new University will be rather more of an English than of an Oriental University. The new institution is by no means to be formed on the lines marked out for the original "Lahore University College," or "Punjab University College" as it is was subsequently named. The original intention was that this should be an Oriental University pure and simple, and independent of the State. This plan was, however, modified so as to admit of English and Oriental studies being included in the curriculum ; and in 1869 the Punjab University College was formally sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council. Perhaps it is the pronounced dislike, not merely of the educated natives of the Punjab, but even of the common people, to the very notion of a specially Oriental institution, which renders the Punjab University an object of interest in other provinces. Though in every respect the most backward province in India, the Punjab is decidedly enthusiastic in the cause of English. The "slow-witted" Punjabi zemindar is as ready as his keener brother of Bengal to sacrifice his hardly-earned rupees for the purpose of procuring an English education for his son—a fact, by the way, which is scarcely consistent with the down-country notion regarding the Punjabi's exceptional stupidity.

If only the following provisions and conditions be scrupulously fulfilled, there will not be the slightest risk of the Punjab people lagging behind their neighbours in the matter of advanced education. In the first place, it is distinctly laid down in Mr. Gibbs's statement of objects and reasons that the purposes of the University are "to promote the diffusion of European science *as far as possible* through the medium of" the vernaculars ; to encourage "the *enlightened* study" of Eastern literature ; but at the same time to provide that in "*all* subjects" which cannot be "*completely* taught in the vernacular" the English language will be "the medium of examination and instruction." This last is identical with the proposition recently enunciated by the Lieutenant-Governor, that a competent knowledge of English shall be necessary for the attainment of the highest honours of the University. The words which we have italicized show that in the hands of a vigilant and competent Senate—if such a body be procurable—the claims of English will receive their due recognition. Nobody will deny that the vernaculars of the country will be greatly benefited if they are used, to the extent of which they are capable, as the medium of instruction in Western science and literature. Geometry, Algebra, and in fact pure and mixed Mathematics generally, may be completely, or nearly so, taught in the student's vernacular. For the matter of that, how many terms in pure and applied Mathematics are either pure Latin, or pure Greek—and not English ? But still, if we take the whole round of academic culture, we shall find that the number of advanced subjects which can be "completely" taught in the vernacular is positively insignificant. What teacher in his senses would attempt, except under compulsion, to teach in Oordoo—or Gurmukhi !—the great subject of history, as history is now understood by the new schools of Germany, England, and France ? The result would be ludicrous, grotesque, monstrous ; as was the case, to a very great extent, when the Principal of the new Veterinary College at Lahore composed his first series of lectures in Hindustani. It was the fault of the linguistic medium, not of the lecturer. But again, the students themselves will take very good care that the real interests of English shall not be sacrificed to the imaginary interests of Orientalism. The mere fact that English is the key which opens the door to employment in the Government services, in the professions, and in commerce is sufficient to ensure for English far and away the first place in the academic course. The only competent teachers in the purely Oriental section of the Punjab institution are students who have been educated in the English Department. The truth is that the educated natives of the Puojab, and many of the English residents of the province, have been scared at the frequently unenlightened manner in which the purely Oriental portion of the academic programme has been conducted during the last ten or twelve years. It is not unfair to the energetic supporters of Orientalism to say that the only enlightened method of dealing with, many good judges think, most of the "classical literature" they taught their students would be to throw it into the fire. If we take away the moral saws, the fables, the magic and superstition which do duty for "science" in Oriental medicine, cosmogony, religion, and history, and the poetic passages whose sole distinction lies in tawdry, sensuous, over-wrought metaphor, we shall probably find that the poor Oriental students of the Lahore College have had but little of solid intellectual nutriment since the time when the Oriental movement began. Without a thorough preliminary knowledge of one of the three great European languages—which of course in this case must be English—and without previous initiation in the critical methods of the West, an Oriental student may just as well try to live intellectually by the East wind as by his "classics." Sir Charles Aitchison went to the root of the matter when, with reference to this very question, he declared that, to be an accomplished Orientalist, one must first be an accomplished Occidentalist.

With the foreg

TELEGRAMS.

MESS AND BAND FUNDS OF DISBANDED REGIMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

The Committees appointed to report on the distribution of the mess and band funds of disbanded regiments are to be composed of three officers of standing, one to be selected by the regiment, one by the general officer commanding, and the third to be nominated by these two officers.

THE NEW TRANSPORT SCHEME.

The *Englishman* publishes the following additional particulars regarding the new Transport scheme. Half carriage on the Kabul scale will be provided for a large proportion of the troops on the frontiers, namely, for those in Sind and on the Afghan frontier, the Eastern frontier, and in Burmah. Half carriage will also be provided in Bengal sufficient for the strength of one division. Depôts of carriage will be established at large centres, from which detachments will be available for subsidiary stations. Carriage in regimental charge will be transferred from regiment to regiment on relief, and will be administered by the Transport officers at the depôt. The present system of moveable column carriage will be abolished, all transport under the new system being available for movement of troops and all the duties performed by the old moveable columns. The above applies only to the Bengal Presidency, but the same principles will, it is expected, be carried out in Bombay and Madras. The chief recommendations in favour of the new scheme are that it will cost but little more than the less efficient system it supersedes; secondly, that as the carriage with which it is to be provided is to be of all kinds, mule, pony, elephant, camel, and wheel, regiments will get considerable experience of transport in the course of their service in India.

A PETITION FROM SATARA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, JUNE 19.

A large meeting of the inhabitants was held in Ghate's theatre, attended by nearly two thousand people, at which resolutions were adopted unanimously to petition the local authorities and Government to grant a City Municipality to this town.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

EGYPT.

CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 18.

The difficulty in connection with the proposed Conference has been arranged, and the Ambassadors of the Great Powers will assemble immediately, without Turkey being represented. The decision of the Conference, however, will be submitted to the Porte.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 8d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½
4½ per cent. do.	91
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅝
Bar Silver	51 15-16
5 per cent. French Rentes	114¾

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

SUNDAY, JUNE 18.

At 10 p.m	81·1

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

" 6 a.m.	80·0
" 10 a.m.	85·2
" 2 p.m.	87·0
" 4 p.m.	86·3

THE Hon'ble W. Hudleston, of the Madras Council, and who acted as Governor of Madras from Mr. Adam's death until Mr. Grant Duff arrived to take his place, goes home by to-day's mail-steamer, having retired from the service.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA is about to visit his domains in Malwa, and leaves Gwalior on the 22nd instant.

THE Hon'ble Sir Henry Ramsay, Commissioner of Kumaon, is said to contemplate a visit home shortly, owing to ill-health.

IN the case of Harriett Henrietta Brock against John Benjamin Brock, heard yesterday before Mr. Justice Latham at the Bombay High Court, the petitioner, a middle-aged East Indian woman, applied for a divorce, on the ground of desertion and adultery on the part of the respondent, for whom there was no appearance. He was some time ago a guard in the Rajputana and Malwa State Railway and in the G. I. P. Railway, and was married to the petitioner in June, 1871, in Belgaum. In 1875, whilst they were living at Kalbadevi in Bombay, he deserted her, and was believed to have now gone to America, having since the desertion contributed nothing towards her support. A decree *nisi* for dissolution of marriage was granted.

THE Lahore paper states that during a recent race meeting at Kujiar, near Dalhousie, a serious accident occurred to Lieutenant A. de la C. Travers, whose horse came down at one of the hurdles. The rider, falling heavily on his head, sustained concussion of the brain; and, we regret to learn, he is not yet considered out of danger.

A LOCAL contemporary was "glad to hear, on the best authority," yesterday, "that there is no foundation for the rumours published elsewhere of disasters in connection with the works at Marmagoa." A Poona paper, dated yesterday, states that the report of damage to the railway works at Marmagoa having been caused by the heavy rain has been confirmed by its correspondent on the spot, and it learns further that "the extent of the damage done is estimated at one lakh of rupees." We shall be glad to find that our local contemporary's "best authority" is reliable, and that the Poona paper's informant is mistaken; but the fact of the same report having come from different sources would seem to indicate that there is some foundation for it.

THE posting of officers of the reduced regiments could scarcely be expected to give satisfaction to all directly or indirectly affected. But the *Englishman's* attention has been drawn to a case which, our contemporary thinks, presents an instance of unmerited injury to an officer's interests. The command of the 40th, at Barrackpore, has been given to Colonel Rowcroft, though Colonel Morton, now in England, has served in the regiment for 25 years, and has held the second in command since 1876.

AN appeal has been filed in the High Court by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, on behalf of the petitioner in the King divorce case. The petitioner appeals against the order of Mr. Justice Bayley made on the 4th May last, on the grounds that the learned judge was wrong in not acceding to the petitioner's motion and in passing an order adjourning the motion instead of making the decree *nisi*, absolute; that the learned judge having on a previous occasion held that Mr. Turner had no right to appear and show cause against the decree *nisi*, was wrong in taking any notice of anything alleged in any affidavit or anything filed or said on behalf of Mr. Turner. The memorandum of appeal further states that his Lordship ought to have directed all affidavits filled by or on behalf of Mr. Turner to be taken off the file, and ought to have treated the same as not being within the knowledge of the Court; also that the learned judge had not the power to order the petitioner to appear before him, but, if he was right in doing so, he ought to have given directions for providing the necessary funds to enable the petitioner to come out to India.

THE following information respecting the Egyptian soldiery is supplied by a writer in the current number of *Macmillan*:—

"The Egyptian soldier is by nature docile enough, and was wont to be content so long as he was not called to do more than barrack-yard exercise. He has, however, always evinced a strong prejudice against active service. In Abyssinia, although led by experienced American officers, he was beaten in every encounter; in the Russo-Turkish war the Egyptian contingent had to be relegated to garrison duty; and in December last, when the troops under Rachid Bey came in contact with the wild followers of the Mahomed Ahmed, the fanatical "prophet" of Dongola, five hundred Egyptian soldiers, armed with Remington rifles, ran away without firing a shot, their arms and ammunition falling into the hands of the insurgents. And yet the "black" troops, of which the force was mainly composed, are counted the best soldiers in the Egyptian army.

THE death is announced at Morar, on the 7th instant, after a few days' illness, of Colonel Vincent Filose, of Maharajah Scindia's service, aged 21, the last surviving son of Sir Peter Filose, who died about a year ago. Colonel Filose was chiefly educated in England, and last year passed his examination for a commission in the British Army, but on his father's death he returned to Gwalior, and was appointed a Colonel in the Maharajah's army.

IT has been decided that the boundary line between British and Nipalese territory shall be clearly marked in future by a continuous strip of land thirty feet wide being left uncultivated on either side. Orders have been issued for the neutral strip on the British side being cleared and maintained free from encroachments.

THE *Englishman*:—The Burmese Embassy are taking a long time in making up their mind whether they will accept the draft of the treaty prepared on behalf of the Indian Government; meanwhile the resolution of the Government, which appears to be made up, and expressed in undiplomatic language, is that the Ambassador may accept the treaty or go.

WRITING of improvements in military equipment, and armament, the *Civil and Military Gazette* refers to a needed reform in the matter of "one arm of special interest in this country, viz., the long, straight, narrow-bladed sword of our British Cavalry. In the last war in Afghanistan, these weapons were constantly found useless (save for the 'point') against the turbans and postcens of the Afghan Infantry, off which, the troopers say, they rebounded harmlessly; while the curved, broad-bladed sabre of the Native Cavalry did great execution even more so—according to men actually engaged—than the British lance. Yet such is the predominance of red-tape, that it is a matter of certainty beyond wagering, that the next time British Cavalry is used against this same turbaned infantry our troopers will be armed with exactly the same weapon which 'rebounded harmlessly' in 1878-79-80. When this time does come, let us earnestly hope that the native sabres will be still well to the fore."

A RECENT traveller among the Karens gives an exceedingly favourable account of this comparatively unknown race. He states that they are of a retiring disposition, either owing to natural timidity, or to the low estimation in which they are held by their more prosperous neighbours, the Burmans. They generally inhabit the lands in the vicinity of the forests which they have cleared by their personal exertions, and are found to be quite as industrious as the Burmans, and far more trustworthy. The majority of the Karens inhabiting the Tharawaddy district are of the Christian religion—the Anabaptist persuasion—and each of the larger Karen villages can boast of a church of its own, which on week days is utilised as a school-room. The members of the congregation, young and old, assemble for divine service on Sundays, and every night for evensong, which is conducted by one of the elders, and consists of translations into their mother-tongue of prayers and of Moody and Sankey's hymns. Secular education is not neglected, and though English is not taught, elementary knowledge is imparted in their own language. The people have, moreover, picked up many English tunes, and an Englishman passing though one of their villages in the evening will hear the women at their work singing many familiar airs, such as "Annie Lisle," "Auld Lang Syne," &c. The smaller Karen villages are mostly composed of a few planked huts scattered about promiscuously, but the larger ones are generally built in rows, and have roads paved with bricks. These romantic villages have one drawback, which is that the smell of fish is generally perceptible a very long way off.

THE *Englishman's* London military correspondent, writing on May 26, states:—"The Indian troopships which have arrived at Portsmouth have completed their ordinary service between England and Bombay. An order has, however, been received at Portsmouth directing that such defects as are compulsory are at once to be made good, and that the ships are to be in readiness for further service, if required. Should an Anglo-French occupation of Egyptian territory be determined upon, it is believed that the British troops will be drawn from our Native Indian Army, notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's former opposition to the Malta expedition, and that it will be supplemented by a battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry."

THE same correspondent remarks regarding the Channel tunnel:—The Departmental Committee and the Board of Trade Committee have, it is understood, reported that the defence of the tunnel is practicable. Sir Edward Watkin seems to have had a private tip, for the working staff has been re-engaged. The machinery and material withdrawn from the scene of operations when the Government veto halted the engineers at the verge of the sea have been replaced, and all is ready to begin the moment the expected permission is given. It is not yet known how the Military Commission at the War Office will report. But judging by Sir Garnet Wolseley's speech at the University College Debating Society, it would seem probable that they will agree with the Parliamentary Committee, for no other reason can be given for Sir Garnet's perturbation on the subject. It would be a heavy blow to the vanity of "our only general" if his advice was not followed, after giving it in the impressive way he has done. Notwithstanding, it is generally believed that the Bill will be passed with the proviso that the opening, as recommended by the Committee, shall be carried further inland, where the means of defence by forts could be more complete.

THE *North China Herald* states that Li Hung-chang has memorialised a third time to be permitted to retire for the full period of mourning. The Emperor declines to extend the leave of one hundred days previously granted. On the expiry of the term His Excellency will return to his post as Acting Viceroy, and eventually be restored to the full appointment. These continued applications on the part of the Viceroy, however, really look as if he were in earnest in his reported desire for retirement.

THE French Vice-Consul at Tientsin has had a narrow escape of being shot. On the 5th May a man named Markgraf, who had been exposed as a fugitive from justice by the Consul, entered the Consul's apartments and was just levelling his six-shooter, when a constable who had been watching him seized him from behind and prevented him firing.

THE Emperor of China has an easy way of paying his debts. During the troublous times in Kueichou the people advanced about 4,300,000 taels, which they seek now to have refunded. The Government pleads poverty, but offers to cancel the debt by adding eight persons to each of the civil and military examinations for Master of Arts for the province, which occurs once in three years. This offer, the *Overland China Mail* remarks, will no doubt be accepted by his loving and filial subjects with all eagerness.

TEA culture in South Carolina bids fair to become an important industry. A reporter of the Georgetown *Enquirer* says:—"The tea plants of Friendfield Plantation, the residence of Dr. Forster's family, have been submitted for inspection to a leading importing house in Baltimore, and the tea produced therefrom is pronounced by them to be equal, if not superior, in pungency, and in strength and richness of flavour, to the finest imported article. There are now in Friendfield 1,642 tea plants, all exhibiting a splendid and vigorous development. Some of these plants, which have been allowed to grow without pruning, are six feet high with a circumference of ten and twelve feet."

ELECTRIC-LIGHTING BILLS, whether promoted by municipalities or private companies, are doomed. The Select Committee of the House of Commons have decided to report against all attempts to secure statutory powers for the supply of electric lighting by private Bills. A general Bill, drawn on the lines of the Tramways Act, is to be passed, dealing with the whole question of public lighting, and empowering the Board of Trade to issue provisional orders, on certain conditions as to purchase and time—which are to be decided to-day—to such companies or corporations as are desirous of introducing the electric light into any locality. The decision of the Select Committee is in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Trade, and is another indication of the prevailing tendency to substitute legislation by provisional order for legislation by Act of Parliament—a tendency which may lead to the solution of some of the most difficult questions now perplexing the State. But it is to be hoped the Electric-light Bill will not be obstructed, otherwise a whole year will be lost before anything can be done.

THE *New York Sun* is responsible for the following:—The rights of one who pays rent for a pew in a church have been the subject of a most interesting judicial decision in Canada. At St. Thomas a man rented a church pew, and made himself disagreeable to the other persons in church by using it as a place in which to slumber and to snore. It was not so much against quiet slumbering that these good persons objected, for it is admitted that many of them slept from time to time during the preacher's discourses. They drew the line at snoring. It so happened that the objectionable pew-renter developed such prodigious talent in the way of snoring as to introduce a novelty in this line, the possibility of which had not been suspected by his fellow-worshippers. He made such noise that they could neither worship in calmness, nor listen to the sermon with any hope of being edified. Therefore they remonstrated with him, and tried to persuade him to stay at home. He replied that it was the duty of every Christian man to attend church, and that he meant to do his duty in that respect; and he contended that he would be all the more unflinching in the discharge of that duty on account of having rented a pew and paid pew-rent for the same. Then the church people brought an action at law to compel him either to abate the nuisance of snoring, or to stay away. After protracted ligitation the Court has now decided that the man has a right to use his pew just as he would use a berth in a sleeping-car. He may remain awake and listen to what is going on, or he may take his case in slumber. Snoring is held to be an involuntary act consequent on slumbering, and involving no malicious intention of disturbing a congregation.

FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY CARLTON *V.* MR. WALSH'S TEAM.

THE Bombay Carlton Club played their first match last Saturday, ending in a victory for them. The team selected by Mr. Walsh was very strong and comprised of members from three different clubs, viz., the United, Byculla, and Railway Clubs. On the two sides taking their respective grounds, it seemed as if the Carlton would have little or no success against such odds, for their opponents were certainly by far the heavier team. The toss for goals was won by the Carlton Captain, who elected to play against the wind during the first half of the game. Soon after the kick-off E. Brown made a very neat run for the strangers, and secured a touch-down; unfortunately their Captain omitted making his mark when taking the ball out, and a general scrimmage ensued. By some good play on the part of the Carltonians the ball was carried to the centre of the ground; when half time was called. On resuming play the Carlton men, still keeping well together, took the ball in dangerous proximity to their opponents' goal; when McMeekin, picking up the ball, took a drop kick at the goal, and following it well up, secured a try. Through his not making enough allowance for the wind, the kick by Blackwell was a failure. After this the ball was constantly kicked behind the enemy's goal lines, which made them touch it down in self-defence. Time being called, the Carlton were winners by a try, touch in goal, and seven touches-down. For the victors Chance played in his usual good style, keeping well on the ball and his men together; Blackwell made several good runs and in no little way contributed to his side's success; Brumby, McMeekin, Young, and Hawthorne also did excellent service. The other team Walsh did his utmost to prevent a defeat, and was well backed up by E. Brown, H. Gordon, Binks, and McGarry, who all played a really good game and deserve credit for the creditable service they rendered. The match was certainly one of the best contested games played on the Cooperage ground.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE prospectus of Kemp and Co., Limited, was issued last Saturday. The capital of the company is Rs. 4,00,000 (with power to increase), in 2,000 shares of Rs. 200 each. Before issued from the printer's hands the favourable terms of the prospectus became known, and applications were received from investors for a much larger number of shares than were available. It has been decided, however, not to close the list of applications without giving regular constituents of the firm the opportunity of investing in the new company, and a reasonable priority to applications from constituents has therefore been stipulated for. Messrs. Kemp and Co. will enter into an agreement by which they will guarantee that the dividends of the company shall for the first three years of its existence be at the rate of not less than 8 per cent. per annum; they will also agree to hold 400 shares of the company for three years, and not at any future time to carry on trade in Bombay in opposition to the company, Mr. D. S. Kemp agrees to serve the company as general manager for a period of three years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 5 p. m. (Bombay time).
Band, 4th King's Own, Esplanade Bandstand, evening.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Thibet (s), Brigstocke, Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Dominion and Clifton, for Bremerhaven; Clan Ranald (s), Macmillan, Falmouth; Madras; Pachamba (s), Persian Gulf; Chilka (s), Monimen.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, weather permitting:—

Overture	Rosmunde.....F. Shubert.
Duet	Brigandine.....Descadante.
Valse	Glorie de Dijon .....Andrew.
Grand Finale	Ariele .....O. Bach.
Valse	My Queen.....Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

JUVENILE CRICKET CLUB.—There will be a pick-up game every Saturday and Sunday at 3 p. m. (weather permitting.)

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Dunstan, Arcot, and Surat entered, and the Lamperts left, on Sunday; and the s. s. Edwin entered, and the Miranda left, yesterday.

THEFT.—Luckmee, woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing Rs. 13 in cash from Odemdas Sewpersad. She was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Hurridas Chuttoorbooj was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the evening previous, on the Dadur-road. He was fined Rs. 20.

BUILDING ACCIDENT.—Last evening Bumroo Balloo, a labourer employed at work at the building of a house on Kalbadavi-road, fell from a platform 20 feet high, dislocating his right hip joint. He is under treatment in the G. T. Hospital.

ASSAULT.—Luximon Chimajee was yesterday convicted, upon his own admission, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of assaulting Jankee, woman. He was fined Rs. 15, or in default sentenced to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Satoo Rama, a Hindu lad aged eleven years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing Rs. 21 in currency notes and cash from Bawasah Abdool Rahim. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute for the year 1881-82 will be held at the rooms of the Institute this evening at 5 o'clock (Bombay time). Members are requested to attend.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Jogoo Oomajee, a labourer employed on the B. B. and C. I. R., and at work at Middle Colaba loading a railway van with sleepers, yesterday sustained a wound on the left leg, by one of the sleepers falling on him.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—We are asked to inform members of the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Civil Engineering that the meetings called for Thursday, the 22nd instant, are postponed to Thursday, the 29th, at the usual hour and place. Sunday being a *dies non*, Saturday, the 24th, is the last day on which notices of intended nominations for the vacant University offices can be received.

A SWIMMING BATH FOR POONA.—A movement is on foot, at the suggestion of several residents, to construct a swimming bath on the open space in the vicinity of Malcom's tank. The project has been favourably received to the extent it has reached, but the consideration and sanction of the authorities remains to be secured.—*Deccan Herald.*

POONA NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The foundation stone of the Native General Library was laid on Saturday evening with due ceremony amid a large concourse of people. The object in view is to supply the want of a Native General Library for the City, which was destroyed in the recent conflagration, and which was the means of the Boodwar palace being levelled with the ground. The site selected is in Boodwar peit, and the cost of constructing the building will be met by public subscription.—*Id.*

THE EMEUTE AT YERROWDA JAIL.—The trial of the prisoners before the Sessions Judge, Mr. W. Wedderburn, has been concluded. In their defence four of the prisoners stated that they came out of the barrack in obedience to the order of Mr. Moore, the warder, who said that he was very sick, and does not know what happened. All the prisoners denied having struck anyone. The Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, found all the accused persons, except one, guilty of an attempt to escape from lawful custody. One prisoner was further found guilty of voluntarily causing hurt. In sentencing the prisoners, Mr. Wedderburn said:—The first three prisoners are already under sentence for life transhipping is not a punishment which can be awarded for the offences committed. No sentence can therefore be passed upon them, and they must be returned to jail under their original sentence. The Court directs that No. 4 (Mama-bin-Sudoo), No. 9 (Dajibin-Babaji), No. 10 (Krisna-bin-Khesu), and No. 11 (Mugra bin-Yedu) do each suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years, such imprisonment to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment of transportation to which such persons have been previously sentenced. The Court directs that No. 6 (Rakma-bin-Shiva)—the man who was found not guilty on both charges—be returned to jail under his original sentence.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Verona, Captain E. Ashdown, will sail to-day for London, with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr. John Davis.	Mr. T. Gardner.
Mr. Joseph H. Hill.	Mrs. Tyler, child, and infant.
Mrs. G. Jacob.	Mr. W. Rogers.
Miss Clarke.	Lt. W. G. R. Western.
Mr. W. Pead and child.	Lt. Col. Pearson.
Major V. Bagot.	Mrs. Ashdown, child, and infant.
Mr. J. Pye.	Mr. and Mrs. Birch.
Mr. C. Burley.	

FOR BRINDISI.

Capt. C. T. Whitaker.	Surg.-Maj. W. C. Kiernander.
Hon. W. Hudleston.	Mr. B. Horsbrugh.
Hon. H. T. Prinsep.	A gentleman.

For Venice.—Mr. J. F. Stevens.
For Trieste.—Mr. J. Flemington.
For Suez.—Mr. J. Fotheringham.
For Aden.—Lieut. G. R. Tod.

The following passages have been engaged:—
The s. s. Surat, Captain A. W. Adamson, 27th June.
For Venice.—General C. R. Evans.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. J. B. Richey.	Capt. H. G. Malnwaring.

For Aden.—Mr. F. O. V. Minchin.

The s. s. Nepaul, Captain H. Wyatt, 4th July.
For London.—Mrs. H. W. Williams, 3 infants, and 1 child.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. A. Smith.	Mr. C. Bagshawe.
Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook.	Mr. W. Cottrell.
Mr. E. W. Lascelon.	Rev. J. W. Cassels.
A gentleman.	Dr. R. W. Cockerill.
Mr. G. K. Watts.	

The s. s. Cathay, Capt. William Robbie, 11th July.
For Brindisi.—Mr. W. Craik.

The s. s. Peshawur, Capt. E. I. Baker, 18th July.
For Brindisi.—Col. P. C. Dalmahoy.

The s. s. Venetia, Capt. ——, 25th July.

FOR BRINDISI.

Major F. Maynard.	Dr. J. W. Walker.

The s. s. Nizam, Capt. ——, 1st August.

For Italy	H. S. Beadon.

THE COMPLAINT AGAINST THE G.I.P. RAILWAY.

THE Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company has sent the following reply to the letter which we recently published:—

The Hon'ble Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of a letter dated 13th inst., signed by yourself and others, on behalf of passengers travelling from Narel to Bombay on the 6th inst.

The original cause of the delay you sustained was, as you are aware, unavoidable, the line having been breached in two places by heavy monsoon floods; but I have to express my great regret that special arrangements were not made by the local Traffic officers for your more prompt conveyance to Bombay.

Suitable notice was taken of the matter, with those concerned, on the day it occurred.—I am, &c., G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

Bombay, June 17.

CAPTURE OF AN IMPUDENT THIEF.

SUPERINTENDENT CRUMMEY was informed on Sunday afternoon by Mr. Shellim, of Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co., that the currency note for Rs. 500 paid at the office of the P. and O. Company by him, and which was found to be the currency note stolen from an insured letter from the General Post-office on the 11th instant, was received by Messrs. Sassoon and Co. from a merchant named Abadeen Manassee. Mr. Crummey went to this gentleman immediately, and found out from him that he received the note on the evening of the 15th instant from a Marwaree named Dhunjee Ludha, having his place of business in Shaik Memon-street. Dhunjee Ludha at first alleged that the currency note was one of several aggregating Rs. 6,000 which he had obtained as a loan from a broker named Vizlookundass. This explanation appeared doubtful to Mr. Crummey, and on further questions being put to him, the Marwaree confessed to having received the currency note from a Parsee on the 12th instant. He stated that he had sold the Parsee twenty-five Australian sovereigns for Rs. 301, and gave him the balance of Rs. 197 in notes and cash. Dhunjee Ludha says that he brought it to the notice of the Parsee that the currency note for Rs. 500 was of the Calcutta circle. The Parsee left him in such a hurry that he forgot to take his umbrella with him. The description given of the Parsee by the Marwaree answered exactly to the appearance of Dadabhoy Byramjee, whom the police had been watching for some days. Mr. Crummey then communicated with Mr. Babajee Gopal, of the Post-office, and also with Khan Bahadoor Meer Akbar Ali, Chief Inspector of the Detective Police. He learned from Babajee Gopal that Dadabhoy had not been at work that morning; and Inspector Framjee Bhicajee was then sent to watch Dadabhoy's house. Several inquiries were made for Dadabhoy but he could not be found. At Dadabhoy's house they were told that he was not in, but would be there in a few minutes. The police having waited at the house for an hour and a half, the tenants admitted that Dadabhoy was locked up in a room downstairs. Inspector Framjee went below and brought Dadabhoy up and placed him before Mr. Crummey. He (Dadabhoy) at once confessed to having stolen the letter, and asked his brother-in-law, who was present at the time, to give up the money, Rs. 497. The brother at once handed over the money. Dadabhoy Byramjee was then taken before Mr. Stewart, the Post-master of Bombay, and he made a voluntary confession of the whole matter, and exonerated all the other clerks in the department from having any share in the matter.

The prisoner was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with the theft, as a postal officer, of the registered letter and currency note.

Mr. Hormusjee Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

The prisoner admitted the theft.

Mr. Hormusjee said the prisoner was connected with a very respectable family, and had hitherto borne an exceptionally good character in the Postal Department; and desired his Worship to deal leniently with him.

The magistrate said that the prisoner had committed a very serious offence, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The magistrate further ordered that the currency note be made over to Superintendent Crummey, to be taken to the Post-office and delivered to the Postmaster, Mr. Stewart; and that the Rs. 497 obtained from the prisoner be made over by Superintendent Crummey to the P. and O. Company.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

LUCKNOW.—The rains appear to have fairly set in, and the season opened with a very steady and copious downpour. Punctual to the day, the monsoon broke on the 15th, and at intervals the rain has been falling ever since—whilst the piled-up clouds all round indicate that very much more is in reserve. The delectation of cultivators and the behoof of the community at large. Ploughing operations have already commenced throughout the district, and there is a brisk demand for labour, so that field-hands and coolies in general are having pretty fair times of it. Nor is food dear, and the advent of the wet weather will lower rates materially, as dealers were holding back supplies in view of a disappointing monsoon. The public health will also, to a great benefit by a lowered temperature, and the flushing the gullies of the city are likely to get.—*Express.*

TOTAL FALL OF RAIN ON THE G. I. P. LINE UP TO THE 16TH JUNE.

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	14	89	Nasik	11	40
Sohagpur	2	54	Deolalee	11	16
Rawers	6	75	Ghatee	20	8
Nimbara	6	51	Nargaon	10	37
Bhadli	7	0	Hudgi	8	84½
Jalgaon	7	85	Mohal	11	11
Dhoolia	6	90	Madha	8	43
Mhasawad	6	76	Barsi	5	75½
Mahejt	7	78	Keim	6	16
Kasgaon	9	30	Jehur	5	31
Naidongre	13	84	Pomalwari	8	15
Chalisgaon	8	82	Deksal	6	78
Pachgaon	11	0	Indoli	15	13
Manmad	8	61	Dhond	3	73
Lasalgaon	3	80	Tallegaon	14	42
Kherewadi	9	40			

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	25 37	28 21	27 47	29 98
18 Sunday	0 0	.....	.....	.....
19 Monday	.....	0 0	0 2	0 0
Total	25 37	28 21	27 49	29 98
Corresponding date last year	9 43	7 32	6 33	7 7

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 9 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Thursday, 19th June, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer, reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Thermo. in Reading at 10 a.m. shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·703	87·0	WSW	11	0·00
Surat	·772	87·0	W	25	0·00
Bombay	·823	83·2	WSW	15	0·00
Ratnagiri	·826	84·9	W S W fresh.	1	0·04
Karwar	·882	83·6	N W moderate.	...	0·00
Mangalore	·905	82·0	calm.	3	0·27
Calicut	·913	78·6	calm.	2	0·04
Cochin	·921	81·1	SE	1	0·14
Masulipatam	·728	98·8	SW	...	0·00
Madras	·783	89·3	N W	8	0·00
Negapatam	·816	89·9	SW	3	0·00

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

A DIVORCE SUIT.

HARRIETT HENRIETTA BROCK *VS.* JOHN BENJAMIN BROCK.

THIS was a suit for divorce, on the ground of desertion and adultery on the part of the respondent, some time ago a guard on the Rajputana and Malwa State Railway, who is believed to be now in America. The petitioner, a middle-aged East Indian woman, who had obtained leave to sue as a pauper, appeared in person. There was no appearance for the respondent.

The summons was served on the respondent by posting a copy on the door of his last known place of residence in Grant-road, and also in a conspicuous place in the court-house, on the 9th May last.

The petitioner stated that she was married to the respondent on the 17th June, 1871, at Belgaum, and produced the marriage certificate. After the marriage she lived with him at Belgaum, Bombay, and other places, and had two children by him, both of whom were now dead. In 1875, whilst they were living at Kalbadevi in Bombay, he deserted her without any reasonable cause, and had since then contributed nothing towards her support. He was a guard in the G. I. P. Railway at the time of desertion. He was not now in Bombay. She prayed for a dissolution of marriage, on the ground of desertion and adultery committed by him at Ahmedabad and other places.

Oscar Wittenbaker, a carriage examiner in the Rajputana and Malwa State Railway, said he knew the respondent in Ahmedabad in June, 1881, as a guard on the same line. He was living in the same range of buildings, called the "Parsee Chawl," that witness was living in. About the end of June last he brought there a person named Mrs. Summers, but he told witness that she was his wife, come from Bombay. Witness afterwards learned at the station the real name of the woman, who lived with respondent nearly a week, occupying with him only one room.

Fred Taylor, a guard in the Rajputana and Malwa Railway, knew the respondent, who lived with him three months in Ahmedabad. A part of the time he lived with various women. He had also living with him a woman named Mrs. Summers for about ten days. They occupied the same room. He found them in Ahmedabad. He afterwards went to Bombay on sick leave. Witness had heard that the respondent had gone to America.

Shaik Chand Shaik Perroo said he was in the employ of the last witness at Ahmedabad, and knew the respondent. He was living there about a year ago. He afterwards brought there a woman named Mrs. Summers, who lived with him in the same room.

His Lordship, upon the above evidence, remarked that it was a clear case, and granted a decree *nisi* for dissolution of marriage, telling the petitioner that she was not at liberty for six months to remarry; but that if no case was shown by the respondent within that time, the decree would be made absolute, after which she could remarry if she chose.

ATTACHMENTS BEFORE JUDGMENT.

TULLOOMULL CHIMONDAS AND OTHERS *VS.* MADHOWJEE VISRAM.

MR. CONROY, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, presented to his Lordship in chambers a plaint against the defendant to recover Rs. 13,173, being the amount due for wool and cotton bales sold by the plaintiffs to the defendant, together with interest and costs. The defendant is a merchant trading in wool and cotton. Mr. Conroy applied for an attachment before judgment against the property of the defendant, on the ground that he was making away with it, with the object of defeating the plaintiff's claim; the plaintiffs were informed and believed that the defendant had left the jurisdiction of the court.

His Lordship accepted the plaint as a short cause, and granted an order for the issue of an attachment before judgment.

KHOOSHALCHAND DHIRJEE AND ANOTHER *VS.* MADHOWJEE VISRAM.

MR. THAKORDAS, of Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakordas, appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs and presented a plaint for the recovery of Rs. 12,651-10-3, being the amount due for cotton and wool sold to the defendant by the plaintiffs. Mr. Thakordas applied for an order for the issue of an attachment before judgment against 230 boras of wool lying in four different godowns, on grounds similar to those setforth in the previous plaint.

His Lordship accepted the plaint as a short cause, and made the order applied for.

ALLANA MUNJEE *VS.* MADHOWJEE VISRAM.

A THIRD plaint was presented by Mr. R. M. Sayani against the same defendant to recover Rs. 1,600, with interest and costs, being the amount of goods sold and delivered to the defendant by the plaintiff. Mr. Sayani also made an application similar to that made in the above two cases.

His Lordship accepted the plaint as a short cause, and made the order applied for.

HAJEE ADAM HAJEE ESMAEL *VS.* DEWA CURUMCHUND AND OTHERS.

ON the 18th May a judge's summons was taken out by the defendants calling upon Aishabai, widow and legal representative of the plaintiff, to show cause why execution should not be issued against her for the amount of the decree passed in favour of the defendants on the 12th March, 1877, to the extent of the property of Aishabai's deceased husband which should come to her hands. The plaintiff had brought an action praying, among other things, that the defendants might be ordered to produce in court all the promissory notes

venient, but probably the best course to adopt in the first instance would be to ask the Prime Minister if he can give us full information as to the exact state of affairs in Egypt. Then, if necessary, I can supplement that by particular question.

Sir C. Dilke: the Prime Minister has asked me to answer the question in the first instance. In view of the interest which attaches to the present state of affairs in Egypt, and of the contradictory rumours which are current, it will be convenient that I should place before the House shortly, and as far as the interests of the public service will allow a statement of the steps which have been taken by her Majesty's Government since the adjournment of this House. (Hear, hear). The French Government have proposed to invite the other Great Powers and the Porte to agree to a conference to discuss the situation. Her Majesty's Government have assented to a conference, to be held at Constantinople, the basis of its deliberation being the maintenance of the rights of the Sovereign and of the Khedive, of international engagements and the arrangement existing under them, the preservation of the liberties secured by the firmans of the Sultan, together with the prudent development of Egyptian institutions, and the settlement of the measures necessary to restore order. Her Majesty's Government had already proposed to M. de Freycinete, on his accession to office, on Feb. 6 last, to take the other Powers into consultation, and two circulars in that sense were accordingly addressed to the Powers. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, gladly agreed to the present proposal. It is possible that one objection might be raised to this mode of proceeding, namely, that it would cause delay, but we believe, on the contary, that, under the present circumstances, it will afford the speediest means of arriving at the restoration of order in Egypt. (Hear hear.) Her Majesty's Government have been in communication with Admiral Sir Beauchamb Seymour, as to the protection of the Suez Canal, and the security of telegraphic communication with Egypt, and measures have been concerted accordingly. I may, in conclusion, state that Her Majesty's Government have suggested to the Sultan that it is desirable under the new aspect of affairs that the flag of the Sovereign should be displayed in Egyptian waters, and that a Turkish man-of-war should convey a Turkish Commissioner to Egypt. I have laid papers up to Jan. 7, and the French Government will be at once consulted as to laying papers coming up to the present time.

Sir R. Cross: I should like to ask for further information on one or two points. The first question I would put is—what measures the Government intend to take in order, in case of necessity, to exact the due fulfilment of their requirements according to the terms of their joint representation. Secondly, whether in their opinion the critical state of affairs will really brook the delay of the conference which it is intended to hold. (Hear, hear.) Thirdly, what measures the Government have taken for the security of life and property of British subjects in Egypt, and of the leading personages of that country who have acted on the advice of the Western Powers. (Cheers.) Fourthly, what is the position of the Khedive himself, who has certainly acted on our advice, and who but for that advice would probably not have been in his present condition? (Cheers.) I trust the papers will go further down than Jan. 5, as we are told that information is to be given in the French Chamber this afternoon; and I would ask whether, independently of the production of papers, we can be told the terms of the joint representation that has been made to the Sultan. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone: The right hon. gentleman asks me five questions, which I have not in my hand. Perhaps the right hon. gentleman will give them to me. [Sir R. Cross did so.] The first question is what measures the Government would take in order to exact the due fulfilment of their requirments. My hon. friend (Sir C. Dilke) I think has told the right hon. gentleman all that we can say on that matter. We are determined that the wisest course is to concert those measures with the Powers of Europe. It will, of course, be our duty—the joint-duty of England and France, who have been most directly concerned—to take the initiative in the meeting of the Powers, but I do not think it right that before the conference meets we should announce here what proposals we intend to make. (Hear, hear.) I think the right hon. gentleman will agree with me in that. The second question is in respect to the delay. Well, we do not belive that any delay will arise. On the contrary, we believe that the course of affairs will be rendering immediate protection to the Khedive it is impossible to give any absolute pledge—first, because of the distance of Cairo from Alexandria; secondly, because of the danger; and thirdly, owing to the risk that if the Khedive be in personal danger—which we have no positive cause to apprehend—most serious consequences might be expected from the very fact of it's being known that European intervention of that kind was contemplated. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. J. Balfour: The hon. baronet told us just now that the answers of all the European Powers had not been received. Will he tell us when the proposals for the conference went out?

Sir C. Dilke: They went out yesterday.

Mr. Bartlett: What are the intentions of the Government in regard to the intervention by force of arms?

Sir C. Dilke: That is the subject we are calling the conference to consider.

Mr. McConn: Will the gentleman now at Constantinople, who was formerly in the service of the Foreign Office and who has aided and abetted the rebellion in Egypt, be allowed to proceed there according to his declared intention?

Sir C. Dilke: That person did intend to visit Egypt, and certainly at this moment his visit would be of a most regrettable nature. The Government have no contol over his movements. I believe he has renounced his intention.

Mr. M'Carthy: Are any steps to be taken for the safety of the European population in Cairo? It is a long distance from Alexandria, and the Prime Minister's phrase about Arabi Pasha having entirely thrown off the mask would seem to show that there is great danger.

Sir C. Dilke: I cannot add anything to what has been said by the Prime Minister on that subject. It would not be expedient to send a force up to Cairo when there is no reason to suppose that at present the life of the Khedive or the lives and property of Europeans are in danger.

Mr. A. J. Balfour: I would call the hon. baronet's attention of the fact that up to yesterday no step was taken, except the sending of the fleet to Alexandria. (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. Dilke: When the papers come out the hon. members will see how that matter stands. It is impossible to make a defence of the policy of the Government by piecemeal. (Hear, hear.) We are anxious to lay the whole of the papers before the House up to the present moment, and we are asking the consent of the French Government to that course.

Mr. Cowen: When will the conference meet?

Sir C. Dilke: No date has been fixed. The first thing is to ask the Powers to the conference, and get their consent. No doubt it is desirable to hurry the matter as much as possible. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bartlett: Am I to understand from the hon. baronet that the main object of the conference is to decide about the armed intervention of Turkey in Egypt, or am I to understand from his answer that England and France are not at present in accord on that matter?

Sir C. Dilke: No, sir. The hon. member must not understand that. (Laughter.)

The subject then dropped.

On June 2nd,

Mr. J. Cowen asked:—Have the Government received any information as to the acceptance by the other Powers of the proposed Conference?

Sir C. Dilke.—We have every reason to suppose that the proposal for a Conference will be accepted. The tone of the ambassadors in London is of the most friendly nature in regard to it, and all the foreign Ministers in foreign capitals have been equally friendly to it. No formal replies have yet been received.

Sir H. D. Wolff.—Have the Government received any confirmation of the report that a proposal has been made to the Powers for the deposition of Prince Tewfik in favour of Prince Halim?

Sir C. Dilke.—That is not a question within the range of practical politics at the present moment, but when the papers come to be published reference to the matter will be found.

Sir W. Lawson—Has any confirmation been received of the report that the English and French consuls had urged the Khedive to entrust the formation of a Ministry to Rajhab Pasha, who is described as being a cripple, and suffering from paralysis (laughter), one of the old school (renewed laughter), with a very bad reputation (continued laughter), and the author of the once famous national financial project, a man of anti-European sentiments, and pledged to destroy Anglo-French influence in Egypt?

Sir C. Dilke.—We have no information whatever on the subject.

Mr. Bourke.—Has the hon. baronet any further information with regard to the earthwork commanding Alexandria Harbour, and has the French Government consented to the publication of the papers up to the present time.

Sir C. Dilke.—We have as yet no answer from the French Government, and my impression is that they were only asked to-day. Undoubtedly some earthworks have been thrown up, but they are not armed in any way. Sir B. Seymour has been in communication with her Majesty's Government on the subject.

Mr. Bourke.—Has any communication concerning the earthworks been made to the Egyptian Government?

Sir C. Dilke.—Not at present. It may be desirable that I should state in advance that I should refuse next week to reply to questions with regard to these earthworks. It is obvious that there may be matters passing in regard to them which it is not desirable to state. I can only say that the matter has not escaped the attention of her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Macfarlane.—Has any communication been made to Arabi Pasha warning him that he will be held responsible for the safety of the Khedive, and, if not, will her Majesty's Government consider the propriety of so doing.

Sir C. Dilke.—Some little time ago the representatives of the Western Powers conveyed to Arabi Pasha, in general terms, the intention of their Governments to hold him personally responsible for the maintenance of order in Egypt. It was put in general terms.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

PARIS, June 1.

M. de Freycinet to-day replied in the Chamber of Deputies to the interpellation of M. Delafosse on the affairs of Egypt. The Premier said the Government, in conformity with their previous declarations, had availed themselves of the English alliance, and subsequently of the European concert, in order to insure the maintenance of the independence of Egypt. M. de Freycinet next protested in energetic terms against the hostile criticisms of M. Delafosse with reference to the alliance with Great Britain, declaring that it was imprudent to attack an ally in such unmeasured terms. He hoped that his words would produce no impression abroad. The traditions of European diplomacy did not permit of the Egyptian question being made a French question. The European concert could alone be relied upon to insure a peaceful setlement in Egypt. Any other policy would lead to adventures, (Cheers.) The Government would not allow themselves to be carried away, no matter what attempts might be made to push them forward. (Protests from the Right, which led to M. Bandry d'Asson being called to order.) The Premier repeated that the Government were unanimous in repudiating an adventurous policy, with regard to the Conference, Turkey as well as the other Powers would be invited to attend the European Council. The idea of French military intervention in Egypt had no place whatever in the intentions of the Government. (Cheers.)

M. Gambetta asked what the Government would say at the Conference if their proposals were not heeded.

M. de Freycinet replied that if any one thought France ought to undertake a military expedition to Egypt he must leave it to the Chamber to pronounce between the two policies.

M. Gambetta here again interrupted saying he could not hear it said, without himself uttering a protest, that France would never intervene.

The Premier explained that he did not mean to say that France would never intervene by military force, but that France would never under any circumstances agree to forcibly cut the Egyptian question by her own isolated action. In conclusion he declared that in entering the European concert France accepted the duties which the decisions of Europe might entail.

M. Gambetta said that by stating in advance that they would accept the decisions of the Conference the Government revealed to Europe the secret of their weakness.

M. Ribot urged the necessity of maintaining the independence of Egypt.

M. de Freycinet, in reply, said that France would go to the Conference on the understanding that nothing should be done to impair the present rights of Egypt or to weaken the effect of the firmans granted by the Sultans of Turkey to the rulers of Egypt. This condition had been accepted by Europe and Turkey. The object of the Conference was to devise precautionary measures providing against the contingency of events which might further impair the validity of existing firmans. Even in the event of Turkish intervention in Egypt, the independence of the latter would be protected.

Finally the Chamber rejected the order of the Day pure and simple, proposed by M. Clemenceau, by 323 votes to 176, and adopted an Order of the Day, moved by M. Sadi Carnot, expressing confidence in the Government, in view of the Ministerial declarations by 208 votes to 70.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* wrote on June 1:—M. de Freycinet's speech in the Chamber to-day has made a very good impression here. It will confirm Prince Bismarck in his desire to give his moral support to the present French Government, and do all he can to save it from troubles likely to bring about its fall and restore to power a man whose name is synonymous to all Germany with a policy of restlessness and adventure. Views vary in diplomatic circles here as to the probable efficacy of the Ambassadorial Conference at Constantinople, but it is generally thought that the fact of France having proposed it is a proof of her wish to retire as gracefully as possible from a position which the public opinion of the rest of Europe showed her to be untenable. Her suggestion of a Conference to settle the means of solving the Egyptian crisis is regarded here as a device to cover her retreat from the isolated position into which her persistent objection to Turkish intervention had placed her. But here at least M. de Freycinet's action in this respect only tends to inspire confidence.

THE FORTIFICATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that there are 6,000 Egyptian soldies in Alexandria. For the last four days they have been erecting six formidable earthworks all round the harbour. The commanders of the fleets could have prevented this, and even now could easily stop the works; but the English and French Governments refuse to allow them to take this step.

Another correspondent says that since Wednesday fresh earthworks and batteries have been thrown up at Gabbary, close to the Mole, and 394 cases of catridges have been landed from lighters. The soldiers are in a state of "subdued effervescence," which may burst out at any moment.

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The Home News, 5th May, 1882, *page* 14.

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Society, 29th April, 1882, *page* 3.

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NOTICES.

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THE SAME PROVISION IF COMMENCED
At age 30, would cost about Rs. 20 a month;
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All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
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THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
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SEVEN cylindrical STEAM-BOILERS thirty feet long and seven feet in diameter, Galloway's patent tubes, with all the necessary mountings, as they stand at present, by Messrs. Richard, Walker and Brotherhood, Bury.
For further particulars, apply to the Manager at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, or the Agents at their office, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort.
By order,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Bombay, 19th May, 1882. Secretaries.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.
Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.
Do. F do. do.
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Do. FFF do. do.
Do. A W/I American do. do.
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Do. No. 6 Cannister do. per case.
HEPTOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!
AS Agents to CARTER & Co., London, we have just received their new season's Seeds, both loose and in fancy tin boxes, which, having been prepared to our order this year, and Seeds tested before being packed, are warranted to give ample satisfaction. They are sold as under:—Flower at Rs. 3, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 30 each; Vegetable at Rs. 3, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 25 each. These are protected against fraud by Carter's registered orange coloured labels with our name in large block letters, without which none are genuine. Our collection of garden tools is now too widely known to requ ire any description. It is the best of its kind in India. Our illustrated catalogue can be had post-free.
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PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY for DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICE
WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.
WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,500 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranged from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon twice a week inwards and outwards.
II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.
III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices in Tavoy, namely,—
(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one, third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.
(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any portion of the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bond fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.
(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains
(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bond fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.
IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.
V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—
(a) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;
(b) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;
(c) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth equal to the length facing such road or navigable stream;
(d) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.
VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.
VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bond fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.
VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bond fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and V

urkistan, Afghanistan, &c., who embark for ecca from Indian ports, similar to those intro- uced for the benefit of British Indian subjects. he numbers of this class of pilgrims are not large, nd it has been ascertained that in their passage hrough British territory they have uniformly com- orted themselves in quiet and orderly fashion. t the same time they have no right to represent hemselves as British subjects, or to receive pass- orts as such. Nevertheless, in accordance with the ules and principles which always guide the action f the Government in such matters, it has been etermined to facilitate the embarkation of such oreigners at Indian ports, and possibly their debar- tation at those in the Red Sea, by granting them in ormal passes. These passes will not be compulsory, nd their issue will be subject to the payment of a mall fee ofRs. 2. They will be granted on application t Bombay by the Protector of Pilgrims; at other orts by the Commissioner of Police. It should be learly explained at the time of issue that they mpose no responsibility upon the Government of India in regard to the holder, nor can that Govern- ment in any way guarantee their recognition by he officials of the Turkish or any other Foreign Government.

9. The forms of passport to be granted to Indian subjects, and of the imformal pass for aliens, are marked respectively A and B, and are appended to this Resolution. The latter, which is translated into both Urdu and Arabic, needs no remarks. On the reverse of the former explanatory instructions are printed in the same languages for the guidance of the pilgrims and the information of all concerned. These instructions are simple and self-explanatory. In the column for "General Remarks" attention may be drawn to the social position of persons of rank receiving passports. This may prove useful to them in the Hedjaz.

10. In order to secure as far as possible that Indian pilgrims to the Hedjaz are properly treated after landing, and to assist them in making arrangements for their return passage, the Gover- nor General in Council has, with the approval of the Secretary of State, decided to appoint a Muhammadan gentleman to act as Vice-Consul at Jeddah. It is anticipated that this officer will take up his duties before the commencement of the next pilgrim season.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND THE TORY PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE STANDARD."

SIR,—It is to be hoped that the opinions expressed in your leading article of this morning, on the pro- posed meeting at Willis's Rooms to condemn the Egyptian policy of the Government, may at the eleventh hour deter the Leaders of the Tory Party from allowing themselves to be connected with such a curiously futile and ridiculous proceeding.

I venture to think that a meeting of a few hundred individuals (the majority of whom will probably be Bondholders) selected by the authorities of Stafford House (that birthplace of so many political, philo- sophic, and scientific abortions), presided over by "an old Whig," is scarcely the channel through which Lord Beaconsfield would have communicated to the people of England his opinions on a mo- mentous Foreign crisis.

It will be remembered that severe censure was passed upon the present Prime Minister for having attended and addressed *bona fide* public meetings during the sitting of the Conference of Con- stantinople, which censure, however just, may be qualified by the consideration that Parliament was not in Session at the time, neither was Mr. Gladstone Leader of the Liberal Party.

But what are we to think of the Leaders of the Tory Party who, while the Conference on Egyptian affairs is meeting, while Parliament is in Session, select a hole-and-corner gathering in "Willis's Rooms," in the place of all others, in which the Government is to be condemned and the Tory policy made known.

If it be considered wise to hold public meet- ings at all at such a crisis, and if the policy to be advocated at those meetings is a truly popular and national policy, let them be mass meetings at Blackheath or in Hyde Park, or in any other locality which can conveniently contain large and freely-admitted audiences; and, in the second place, if the Leaders of the Tory Party see cause for pro- nouncing censure on the Government, let them move Votes of Censure in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons, where Debates can take place on which an instructed public can finally give judgment.

But if the Leaders of the Tory Party are not prepared to face these responsibilities, they should remember that the honour and the dignity of a great historic Party are in their keeping for the present, and should refrain from proceedings which can obviously only involve them and their followers in deeper degradation and confusion than has yet overtaken us.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

RANDOLPH S. CHURCHILL.

Beech Lodge, Wimbledon, June 27.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

[illegible] Alexandria

[illegible] the late G. P. [illegible] the Khedive—her [illegible] Mr. Barclay, her brother [illegible] Rustendji Harbour Works. Mr. [illegible] that he was in the thick of it, and was [illegible] Arab attendant, who kept on shouting to the crowd that this was an Englishman. The fury of the mob seems to have been directed against the Italians and the Greeks. This accounts for the fact that almost all the refugees with us were Italians. The Greek refugees with us have gone in another direction by the Austrian Lloyd steamers. From all accounts, the Greeks held their own, and killed more Arabs than the Arabs killed Europeans. Here I may mention that the refugees generally speak of the Egyptians as Arabs, and every one in pronounc- ing the name of Arabi Pasha throws the accent on the second syllable. The riot arose suddenly about 3 o'clock, on the afternoon of Sunday; the rioters were chiefly the donkey boys—mere youths—who laughed with fiendish glee at the slaughter they committed. No weapons were used but sticks, staves, and venetian shutter boards,—the latter torn off from house-fronts on the spur of the moment. Generally, the victim was knocked down, and beaten to death by a shower of blows, and beaten, long after he was dead, into a shapeless pulp. The refugees generally give it as their opinion that the late riot was instigated by Arabi Pasha (a creature of the Porte) in order to hasten the transmission of Turkish soldiery to Egypt for the protection of foreigners. If the Turks do get a foot-hold in Egypt, it will not be easy to get them out again."

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 8th July, there were 178 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death rate of 21·4 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 177 deaths, and the death-rate was 21·3 per thousand. There were 19 deaths from cholera, 44 from fevers, 14 from tetanus, and 7 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: 6 Non-Asiatics, 8 Mixed Races, 115 Hindus, 48 Muha- medans, and 1 of other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—Death-rate favour- able. Cholera return moderate.

MADRAS.

THE COTT HOTEL CASE.—This case, after a long hearing, has been brought to an end, the Court giving a verdict in favour of the defendant, Mr. Ex- shaw. No compensation was allowed, and this point, we learn on good authority, has induced Mr. Exshaw to prefer an appeal to the High Court. Mr. Johnstone, barrister-at-law, has been retained for the appellant.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

HEALTH OF THE PUNJAB.—During the past week, the health of the Punjab has been exceptionally good. The number of deaths from fever and pul- monary disease is under the average, and not a single case of cholera is reported.—*Civil and Milita- ry Gazette.*

THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.—At the fifteenth annual Exhibition of Fine Arts at Simla, which, as we have already announced, will com- mence on the 20th of September, the following prizes will be given:—One by the Viceroy, open to all amateurs, for an original picture in oils or water-colours; one by the Lieutenant-Governor, open to all amateurs, for an original picture in oil or water-colours, the painter of which wins no other prize at the exhibition; one by the Commander-in- Chief for commissioned officers, for an original picture in either oils or water-colours; and another by His Excellency, for warrant and non-commis- sioned officers and soldiers only, for an original picture in any style. Besides these there are six prizes given by the society.—*Englishman.*

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
A New Soft Felt Double Hat.
Can be worn doubly or singly.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free ac- cess of air between the two."—*Morning Post*, March 3, 1881.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
With perfect Air-Chamber.
Similar advantages to the celebrated

OD HELMETS.

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ON.—Purchasers must see Makers, "ELLWOOD'S," and rk (lion rampant)

NOTICES.

A GOOD PLAN.

OPTION dealing in Stock Exchange Securi- ties often returns five to ten times the amount invested in as many days, £10 to £1,000 realises same ratio of profit. *Explanatory Book sent free.* Address, GEORGE EVANS & Co., Stock-brokers. Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, England. Colonial orders receive immediate attention.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by these pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating system of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous re- medy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medi- cal Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical hemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly entitled, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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[illegible] of Western India [illegible] seeing that they have the [illegible] in their own language, would [illegible] infallible means of extending their business.

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Byculla ,,	Sowda	Mirgani (for	Borgaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaun
Dowra	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Pooljaum
Callian Junc-	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
tion*†	Beerh	Khandalia	Wurdah†
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Pownar
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkumbla	Jehoor
Shapoor	Kheringee	Kapri	Kapri
Atgaum	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kussawah*	Nagthai	Kirkee	Kelim
Egutpoorah*	Sewnee	Poona*¶¶	Barsee Road*
Ghotee	Dharan	Marheh	Marheh
Baligaum	Khundi	Unger	Unger
Deolalee B.	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Siding	Etarsee for	Kheirgaum	Packney †
Nassick Rd*	Hoshengabad	Patus	Sholapur*
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Niphar	Nagra	Borehall	Kurubgam
Lasulgaum	Semri	Decksal and	Doodmah
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for	Kartrus	Goolburga
Naidongree	Pachmari	Poonulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Wadi
Kuigaum	Babai	Nargaum	Nulwar
Gaina	Sadawara	Khaseer	Yedagherry
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Myjee	Kurell (for	Biswa Bridge	Road
Mudeewud	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	Jullum†	Chicksagore
ulgaum	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

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Colaba	oisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Bychavi
Marine Line	Goolwood	Broach*	Narad [bad
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Paliej	Barajee
Mahaluxmee	Bheslar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Danaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Amboli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Samund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Berewlee	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Dysur)	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Bhyndur)	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Veraur	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapoore Rd*
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* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
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